Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 153 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, June 10, 1794. [Whole No. 549.]

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JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16. d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY

Gurney and Smith.

May 14. d

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

To-Morrow Morning,

Will be landed near Walnut ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſchooner Madiſon, Jas. Parrock, maſter, from MALAGA.

Sweet Mountain WINE,
in quarter caſks
Soft ſhelled Almonds in ſacks
Muſcatel Raiſins, in jars and
Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,
A few 7 inch Baſs Cables
AND FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.

June 2 d6t

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.

May 14. 1m.

It is Requeſted,

THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

May 30. dtf.

Guthrie's Geography improved.

THE ſubſcription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be cloſed this day—and on Monday the ſubſcription will open at fourteen dollars, excluſive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are thoſe of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Vermont, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Geneſſee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. Theſe maps have never been given in any former ſyſtem of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be ſufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the reſpective ſtate maps, will be far more complete than any one yet publiſhed, and be printed on two large ſheets of paper, nearly the ſize of the late Mr. Murray's map.

May 31 d

For Charter,
The Brig
Lady Walterſtorff,
EDWARD BROOCK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 1700 barrels, ſails faſt, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Alſo for Sale or Charter,
Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to
JOSEPH SIMS,
Who has for ſale,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
of the firſt quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jeſuits Bark, &c. &c.

June 2 d

For Hamburgh,
The new Ship
STAR,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter.

TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

June 3 d

For Charter,
The Ships
John Bulkeley,
AND
FOUR FRIENDS,

They will be ready to receive their cargoes in a few days, and will carry about 3200 barrels each. For terms apply to

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

June 9. d

FOR SALE,
At the STORES of
Jeſſe & Robert Waln,

PORT WINE in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
LISBON do. in pipes and quarter caſks
Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter cheſts
A quantity of Liſbon and Cadiz SALT
Soft ſhelled ALMONDS in bales
Velvet CORKS, in do.
Ruſſia MATTS.

June 9 d

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington.

Perſons concerned are hereby informed, that all ſuch ſhould be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the bank of Columbia; and the commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibility reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with

S. BLODGET.

N. B. Mr. Blodget will be particularly obliged if thoſe perſons who poſſeſs prizes yet unpaid, will apply for their money as early as poſſible.

June 7th. d.

Treaſury of the United States.

ALL Perſons who are inclined to diſpoſe of either of the different ſpecies of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received at the Treaſurer's office No. 71 Cheſnut ſtreet, at any time until Friday the 13th inſtant at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL MEREDITH
Agent for the Truſtees for the reduction of the Public Debt.

June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&f10t

One thouſand Dollars
REWARD.

Some few Counterfeit Poſt-Notes of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately diſcovered in circulation, and on tracing the ſame were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they probably firſt iſſued; to avoid impoſition it is thought neceſſary to give the following deſcription of them, by which they may readily be detected.

They have the letter D, for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand ſide of the Note.

The paper on which they are printed is more ſoft and tender, the ſtrokes of the letters, in the engraving are in general ſtronger, and have a darker appearance than in the bills.

The ſignature William Patterſon, is badly done, the ſtrokes of the letters, are ſtiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourriſhing of the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, ſo the ſum may be more or leſs at pleaſure.

No true Poſt-Notes of the alphabetical mark, above deſcribed, have been lately iſſued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of One Thouſand dollars will be paid to any perſon, or perſons, who ſhall diſcover, or proſecute to conviction, the ſeveral offenders, or any of them, of the following deſcription, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plate.

The printer, or printers of the ſaid bills.

Every perſon who has acted as principal in any way in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

WILLIAM PATTERSON. Preſident.
of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 8, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring ſtates are requeſted to republiſh the above.

Morris Academy.

THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.

The price including tuition, firewood, &c. excluſive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.

GABRIEL H. FORD,
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,

Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

tu&thtf

UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Vir. June 2.

On Friday the 23d ult. the Grand Jury ſworn in the Federal Circuit Court for this Diſtrict, made the following preſentment, to wit:

"Conceiving it our eſſential duty to take notice of every obſtacle to the happineſs, liberty and proſperity of the good people of the United States of America, and obſerving with great concern that notwithſtanding Britain has violated ſeveral important articles of the Treaty of Peace; has taken, detained and deſpoiled many American veſſels contrary to the rights of neutrality without making any compenſation therefor, and has & ſtill does diſcover in a variety of inſtances, a diſpoſition hoſtile to the American proſperity, tranquility and happineſs—the citizens of America are conſiderably injured by the recovery of debts due from them to Britiſh ſubjects, which were contracted prior to the year 1774. We therefore preſent, as a national grievance the recovery of ſuch debts by Britiſh ſubjects, until that government ſhall fully comply with the Treaty of Peace on their part, and alſo make reparation for the ſpoliations they have committed on American veſſels."

BOSTON, June 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Complaints againſt rulers are as old as the origin of repreſentative governments; and thoſe uttered againſt the ſervants of the public in every ſphere, whether town, diſtrict, ſtate, or nation, are different in nothing but in the *pitch* they are lat at, the *tune riſing* or *falling* in exact proportion to the ſtation filled. It is the common lot of "the rulers of the free;" and ſo long as there ſhall remain any who wiſh to ſupplant their neighbors in ſtations of honor or emolument, juſt ſo long will the world be amuſed with the melodious chauntings of theſe *chorus-ſingers*:—It is to them that the public are indebted for the *news*, that ſuch and ſuch a member has loſt his popularity—that he does not repreſent the feelings and intereſts of his conſtituents, &c. But when the *real* voice of *the people* is heard—as it moſt emphatically is, on the day of election, we are then *convinced* that the noiſe we have heard, was falſe and hollow. The truth of this remark has abundant proofs in the election of *Federal Repreſentatives*. For near ſix years the tongue of clamour againſt them has been in conſtant motion—the complaints have echoed and re-echoed, until they have tired on the public ear—the ſame charges have been alledged—and the ſame aſſertions made. However, at three ſeveral times the People have been called upon to pronounce on thier fate—and they have, as often, decided peremptorily in their favor. Still, however, the railers rail on—and from defeats, riſe in redoubled vociferation. Were proof of the above poſitions needed, it can be readily given.

The Repreſentatives in Congreſs from the truly republican ſtate of *Connecticut*, have been foremoſt in oppoſing the meaſures which were intended to involve the country in war, and thus to overturn the government, and to ſubvert the Conſtitution of the U. S. and have had their ſhare of obloquy. This their conſtituents have known, and as a reward for their ſervices, have honored them with the higheſt number of votes in the nomination declared laſt week of candidates for members of Congreſs; and the names of TRUMBULL, TRACY, HILLHOUSE, SWIFT and TREADWELL ſtill continue pre-eminent in the liſts of thoſe who have deſerved well of their country.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

To JOSEPH PRIESTLY, L.L.D. &c.

SIR,

A ſtranger arrived in a new country with whoſe opinions, habits, and manners, he has but that imperfect acquaintance which is formed by literary correſpondence, will be ſafer by preſerving a reſpectful diſtance from, than by an intimate union with, any party who may ſtep forward and endeavor by a flattering addreſs to prepoſſeſs his mind in their favor.

Your anſwer to the addreſs of the Democratic Society of New-York, is modeſt and decent, it conveys ideas of peace and harmony with all the world, but differing from their expectations.

They hoped to find in you the enemy of thoſe who have perſecuted you—they truſted that you were like themſelves unable to forgive injuries *or* to forget wrongs done *by or to*, themſelves; that becauſe you have written and preached in favor of the Unity of the Deity, you therefore, with them, were adverſe to the principles of Chriſtianity, inculcated in the ſermon of Jeſus Chriſt, delivered on the Mount of Olives, wherein he tells us that "Bleſſed are the Peace-makers for they ſhall "be called the Children of God." Matt. v. 9. "Bleſſed are ye when men ſhall "revile you, and perſecute you, and ſay "all manner of Evil againſt you falſely, for "my ſake; Rejoice and be glad: For great "is your Reward in Heaven: For ſo "perſecuted they the Prophets, which "were before you," Matt. v. 11 and 12. Your anſwer to them convinces a number of your friends that they were and are miſtaken in their ideas of your reſentments. There are few men in America, who will not be happy in the acquaintance of a perſon diſtinguiſhed as you are by your reſearches in philoſophy and mathematics—and the moderation of your enquiries into moral, natural, and revealed religion, and you will reap in this Weſtern World a temporal enjoyment of a well earned reputation, if you preſerve yourſelf from the ſpirit of party.

But, Sir, you are in danger—a party is endeavoring to make a merit to themſelves of your weight and influence—Beware, Sir, of caſting it into the ſcale on either ſide. In the preponderant ſcale, its value will be loſt by a mixture with the majority—in the lighter ſcale it will kick the beam with your aſſociates and be found wanting:—Preſerve it then; for the good of mankind, by your guarded conduct, and let us (who have only heard from a diſtance) ſee that your virtues are truly Chriſtian, tho' you expreſs doubts of the Divinity of our Saviour; that you believe in the meſſage, tho' you doubt the character attributed to the Meſſenger, and that perſecuted in one City you have fled to another, *only* for peace and repoſe.

Be aſſured Sir, that there is no perſecution here againſt opinions, and that however different your's may be from that of the majority, you may write, print or preach them, without danger of perſecution of any kind; and that while we are inſtructed by thoſe parts of your doctrines, which with freedom we imbibe, we ſhall never be angry becauſe we cannot ſubſcribe to thoſe which we reject, nor ſuſpect you of being diſpleaſed for the exerciſe of our free will.

Conducting yourſelf in this way, your private virtues, your induſtry in the purſuit of knowledge uſeful to mankind, will render your name reſpected as Franklin's—by a contrary conduct, by coaleſcing with any party whatever, you will certainly diminiſh your fame as much as the oppoſite party is proportioned to that which you ſhall adopt, and poſſibly by the merger of that party, ſink the whole of your well earned reputation in a long life.

Yours, &c.

SENEX.

Phil. June 7th, 1794.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A ſketch of Mr. Sedgwick's obſervations, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the motion of Mr. Goodhue, for an indemnification for the ſpoliations committed on American commerce.

[illegible] mainly had not been his wiſh, Mr. [illegible] obſerved, that this queſtion [illegible] brought forward at the preſent time. As it was, however, before the Houſe, as he approved the motives of his colleague, who made the motion, and as he perfectly concurred with him in opinion on the ſubject, he ſhould make a few conciſe obſervations.

He believed he ſaid that in a government ſuch as that of this country, it was the peculiar duty of thoſe, to whom the adminiſtration has been committed, to extend ſecurity and protection to all the intereſts, and redreſs for all the injuries of the citizens. That inexcuſable and unexampled injuries had been perpetrated, and an immenſe value in property unjuſtly ſpoiled, and that the honor of our country had been inſulted, without provocation, were facts admitted by all. Thoſe whoſe property had been the ſport of wanton violation, which in many inſtances had reduced the ſufferers from eaſe and affluence, to want and miſery; come forward and demand redreſs and indemnification. That they were entitled to ſuch indemnification, from the nature of our ſocial compact he underſtood to be agreed by every gentleman. (Here Mr. S. was interrupted by ſeveral members, and Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Smilie declared that in their opinion, there was no obligation to indemnify the ſufferers, except it were done out of a fund to be formed by the ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts.) Mr. S. ſaid he was much obliged to the gentlemen for ſetting him right; till now he had believed that the right of the ſufferers to indemnification was denied by none. If this however was really a queſtion, yet to be decided, it was due to the ſufferers, it was due to our own honor to decide it without delay.

It was aſked, he ſaid, by what means is the government to adminiſter redreſs. They were firſt to apply to the governments which had inflicted the injuries, to ſtate their nature, and extent, and to demand in unequivocal terms redreſs. This buſineſs notwithſtanding all the oppoſition which had been made was happily in a proper train. He hoped, and believed the application would be effectual. It might however fail; and in that caſe he was free to declare, that we owed it to our honor, and to our injured citizens, to attempt redreſs by means of the laſt reſort. In that unhappy event, the intereſt of the ſufferers muſt be involved with the general intereſts of the nation, and muſt abide the reſult of war.

But if ſatisfaction ſhould not be obtained by negociation, and ſhould the government from any political conſideration, not ſeek redreſs by force in ſuch events, the ſufferers would have a juſt claim on their country for indemnification.

The queſtion now immediately before the Houſe was, to refer the motion for indemnification to the committee of the whole on the ſubject of ſequeſtration. This was not fair, as reſpected that part of the Houſe who approved the engagement to indemnify, and who would never conſent to ſequeſtration. It was not fair as reſpected the ſufferers, becauſe he believed there was not a gentleman in the Houſe who ſuppoſed that the meaſure of ſequeſtration would prevail. He was aſtoniſhed that any ſhould believe that it ought to be adopted. He himſelf without heſitation approved of engaging to indemnify the ſufferers; but at the ſame time with all his heart, he abhorred ſequeſtration and confiſcation of debts as the meaſures which all civilized nations had for more than a century abandoned as *immoral and unjuſt*.

He would not now enter into a diſcuſſion of the queſtion of ſequeſtration. Whenever it came directly under conſideration, he pledged himſelf ro undertake to prove that it was againſt the law of nations, that it was immoral, unjuſt, and impolitic. He had been ſorry to perceive that the feelings of the mover of that propoſition (Mr. Dayton) were wounded, by the terms in which gentlemen had ſpoken of his motion. He himſelf, in his conſcience, believed it to be immoral and unjuſt, and as ſuch he felt himſelf bound as a man of honor to give it his ſtrenuous oppoſition. The gentleman ſurely could not reaſonably expect that independent men, would ſacrifice opinion to politeneſs or to friendſhip. All he could do and that he did with pleaſure, was to declare that he believed the gentleman's motives were pure and upright, and that he had a perfect confidence in the correctneſs of his moral ſentiments.

Viewing the ſubject in the light he had expreſſed, he appealed to the candor and fairneſs of gentlemen, to what tended the combining of thoſe irritative queſtions of indemnification and ſequeſtration, but to wound the feelings and evade the juſt application of the ſufferers?

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had charged his colleage, and thoſe who had ſupported his motion, with attempting, by theſe means, meanly to court popularity. To refute this charge would, in his opinion, be unneceſſary, becauſe no well-informed man in America could believe it. He did not know that the opinions, which were held by his friends and himſelf, on this ſubject, were popular. It was ſufficient that they were believed to be juſt. Was he, however, diſpoſed to recriminate, by diſcloſing motives which were not avowed, but concealed, he could tell a tale, which, he believed, would be heard with effect.

From the commencement of the adminiſtration of this government, certain gentlemen, and particularly thoſe of the eaſtern ſtates, had been charged with regulating their political conduct by local conſiderations. That they had diſregarded the intereſt of every part of the United States, but the particular diſtricts of the country from which they came. The charge was now reverſed—thoſe diſtricts have ſuffered infinitely beyond their neighbors, by the effects of thoſe meaſures of which we complain; and notwithſtanding all this, the repreſentatives of thoſe diſtricts have all at once ſo totally changed, have become ſo tame, ſo torpid, as to be regardleſs of the intereſts and ſufferings of their immediate conſtituents. "Nor," ſaid he, is this all; our kind ſouthern brethren have, from pure diſintereſted benevolence, and with a moſt acute ſenſibility, determined to procure for our conſtituents that redreſs to which we are indifferent.

It had been ſaid, that the gentlemen who were in favor of indemnification, had oppoſed every meaſure of energy. They had indeed oppoſed certain meaſures, to which they would give a very different appellation. They had not only favored, but had been the authors of every meaſure of reſpectable efficiency, as well in reſpect to force, as the means of defraying the expences which our ſituation had rendered it neceſſary ſhould be incurred. He need not ſay who had oppoſed thoſe meaſures,

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 10.

From a Correſpondent.

The diſorganizers of this country who pretend to be the ſtaunch friends of liberty, have long ſince forfeited all right to that diſtinguiſhed character.

The real friends of the equal rights of man, while they ſincerely rejoice at the triumphs of freedom and juſtice in every quarter of the globe, regret exceſſes which not only tarniſh the luſtre of the beſt of cauſes, but put to hazard the eventual eſtabliſhment of a free government.

The partizans of diſcord on the other hand, have uniformly ſhouted hoſannas to the triumphing faction in France, let it conſiſt of whom it will, and have juſtified the meaſures of men who have deſtroyed EACH OTHER——Can this be right?——In the *General Advertiſer* of Friday laſt, there is however a paragraph which deviated for a moment from this hitherto uniform line of conduct. The fate of the celebrated Danton who has fallen under the axe of the guillotine, through the prevalence of a competitor—is there attributed "to the manœuvres of the ariſtocrats"—nor is this all, the exiſtence of rival factions is not only recognized, but it is alſo confeſſed that, inſtigated by the ariſtocrats theſe factions deſtroy each other. This was going too far—it was a conceſſion in favor of truth and common ſenſe, that lays the axe to the root of the whole ſyſtem of anarchy—the next day we accordingly find in the General Advertiſer another tune is introduced—the man who it is ſuggeſted, has fallen a victim to ariſtocracy, is denounced as a Traytor, an ambitious, avaricious wretch. It is now ſaid, "his love of money directed his ſteps in the high road to the guillotine," that he was "repeatedly bribed, and in Belgia purloined a large ſum of money;" that he had "riſen from poverty to the poſſeſſion of immenſe fortune, which he muſt have accumulated by mal-practices;"—if bringing ſuch a man to the guillotine is ariſtocratic, (and this is aſſerted in the General Advertiſer,) what muſt the people of France think of Ariſtocracy?

Extract af a letter from London, dated March 24th, 1794.

"The political horizon of Europe begins to brighten; there are ſtronger hopes entained of the French Republic being likely to detach the Pruſſian from the coalition of tyrants: his coffers are perfectly drained; his predeceſſor had 68,000,000 of dollars in real ſpecie locked up in his palace, but they are flown. France we know has made him adv nces of money; England ſent laſt week to the ſame perſon half a million; perhaps he'll keep both and remain inactive. Till this negociation is terminated you are not to expect any conſiderable attack to be made by France.

The loan of the miniſter here of 11,000,000 was applied for by lenders to the amount of 72 millions, they expected to clear 8 or 10 per cent. but the omnium has never reached beyond 1 1-2 ſo that the ſubſcribers feel much chagrin in their diſappointment. Near 3000 tickets of the lottery, now drawing, were held by the purchaſers of the lottery when the drawing commenced, by which on a fair calculation they ſhould loſe 100,000.

The bonus (a term made uſe of in Change Alley) in the new loan of a lottery ticket, is found to be nothing inſtead of 12 or 15 pounds, which they have been worth in former years; they cannot vend them at more than 10 pounds. I hope you manage theſe things better in Philadelphia as well as France.

Gen. Adv.

Lateſt European Intelligence,

Tranſlated from Paris papers, received by the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Oſmon.

PARIS, April 7.

For ſome time paſt the ſtricteſt police is obſerved here. The committees of public ſafety continue to purſue with indefatigable zeal all the enemies of liberty under whatever maſk they endeavor to conceal themſelves. The audacity of public quacks is ſeen no more; and the people, whoſe every ſentiment and wiſh centers in the national convention, becomes enlightened and appears armed againſt the intrigues which were diſtracting them in every quarter.

Every day a crowd of the emiſſaries of foreign powers is arreſted, alſo emigrants and intriguers who were protected by the faction which has been annihilated.

Frequent viſits are made in the public places. The ſeveral theatres have been ſearched. On the 5th, at eight in the evening, the ci-devant Palais-Royale was ſurrounded, and it is ſaid that ſeveral accomplices of the laſt conſpirators were arreſted.

April 11.

From Toulon, April 2.

The Duqueſne and the Corvettee la Fauvette arrived here yeſterday evening, with a fleet of 20 veſſels from Marſeilles, loaded on the Republic's account, with ammunition &c. of all kinds for this arſenal. They fell in with three enemy's veſſe's, one of which came within gunſhot of the Duqueſne, but the Republican veſſel preparing to receive her, ſhe tacked about and made off. The naval preparations proceed with an activity unknown under the old government. Already we have fitted out ſeveral veſſels of force, which are employed to convoy merchantmen. The ſtate of the veſſels in the harbor follows:

First diviſion armed and ready for ſea

The Sans Culotte	of	80 guns
The Tonnant	of	74
The Timoleon	of	74
The Genereux	of	74
The Heureux	of	74

Second diviſion, Arming.

The Languedoe	of	80
The Ceneur	of	74
The Duqueſne	of	74
The Conquerant	of	74
The Guerrier	of	74

Third diviſion, Equipping.

The Ca Ira	of	80
The Mercure	of	74
The Alcide	of	74
The Souverain	of	74
The Barrat	of	74

Makes five ſhips of the line ready for ſea, five nearly ready, and five preparing. Add to theſe, a vaſt number of frigates, corvettes and other light veſſels.

April 12.

On the 10th 25 perſons appeared before the tribunal. The act of accuſation mentions them as the accomplices of the infamous Hebert, Clootz, and others, who have already received the puniſhment due to their crimes. They are accuſed of conſpiring againſt the liberty and ſafety of the French people, of wiſhing to diſturb the tranquility of the republic, by a civil war, during which, in the months of Ventoſe and Germinal, the conſpirators were to diſſolve the National Convention, aſſaſſinate ſome of the members and other patriots, deſtroy the republican government, ſeize the reigns of adminiſtration and give a tyrant to France. Their names follow:

P. Gaſpard (Anaxagoras) Chaumette, aged 31; man of letters, ex-agent of the commune of Paris.

J. B. J. Gobet, aged 57; a deputy of the conſtituent aſſembly, and ex-Biſhop of Paris.

Arthur Dillon, aged 43; ex-general.

C. Chardin, aged 50; bookſeller.

A. P. L. Dupleſſis, widow of Camille Deſmoulins, aged 23.

P. Simon, aged 39; deputy to the National Convention.

J. F. Bœreter, aged 45; manufacturer of piques.

Noury Grammond Roſelly, 41; adjutant-general.

A. Noury Grammond, ſon, aged 19; officer.

M. M. F. Goupel, widow of Hebert, aged 38.

J. J. Lacomb, aged 33; living on his income.

J. Montain Lambin, aged 31; phyſician.

J. F. Lambert, aged 31; turn-key of the Luxembourg priſon.

A. Burell, aged 40; adjutant in the Alpine army.

J. M. Lapalue, aged 29; judge of the revolutionary commiſſion at Tours.

J. M. F. Braſſe, aged 31; lieut.

C. Dumas, aged 53; corporal.

M. M. A. Barras, aged 30; ci-devant lawyer.

S. B. Lacroix, aged 26; member of the revolutionary committee of the ſection of Unity, &c.

L. B. Chenaux, aged 38, ci-devant Member of the Commune of Paris.

P. A. Prangey, aged 41; Commiſſioner for cloathing to the armies.

J. M. Beyſer, aged 40; General of Brigade.

G. N. Laſſalle, aged 24; Captain of a merchant veſſel.

R. A. Barbe, aged 49; ſergeant in the revolutionary army.

J. B. Erneſt Bucher, aged 44; living on his income.

The trial was continued on the 11th. Several witneſſes were heard on that day and on the 12th. The 13th was ſpent in debate; the jury having been three hours conſulting, 19 of the accuſed were pronounced guilty, death. Seven were acquitted, viz. Chardin, Bertere, Montain-Lambin, Dumas, Chenaux, Prangey & Barbe. Thoſe condemned, ſuffered death on the 13th, at 5 in the evening, on the ſquare of the Revolution.

April 13.

TRAIT OF HEROISM.

Letter from General Pichegru to the Miniſter at War.

Reunion-ſur-oiſe, April 1.

I have juſt now been informed of an heroic action which deſerves to be recorded. On the 29th ult. Citizen Woltz, huſſar of the 3d regiment, had an arm carried away by a cannon ball, and retired, ſaying to his comrades, who feeling for his misfortune, praiſed his courage; "Don't attend to me, but avenge the republic for having been deprived of one of its zealous defenders." This courageous man as he paſſed by the infantry, encouraged them by his words, which breathed the moſt exalted patriotiſm, and the whole diviſion applauded by ſhouts of *Vive la Republique.*

The number of priſoners as publiſhed by the police, is 7241.

JACOBIN SOCIETY, April 15.

Couthon gave information of the buſineſs tranſacted in the convention this day. He informed, that Barrere had communicated intelligence of the capture of 21 veſſels belonging to the enemy, all which prizes had been made within two or three days, and that at the end of the ſitting he had mentioned the capture of ſix more. He alſo gave information of the taking of the port of Oneille, the principal communication that the King of monkies had with Sardinia, and declared that the tenure of this town places this little tyrant in a ſtate of arreſtation in Piedmont, and facilitates the receipt of proviſions purchaſed in foreign parts.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 16.

Upon the report of Couthon the following modifications of the decree againſt the ci-devant nobles and ex-generals were adopted.

Are excepted from the law of the 15th inſt. all foreigners reſiding in France for 20 years, and all thoſe who having reſided 6 years have married a French woman not of the ex-nobility.

Thoſe are included in the law who without being nobles according to the ideas and rules of the ancient government, have uſurped or purchaſed titles or privileges of nobility, or thoſe who may have aſſumed falſe titles.

From Arlon, March 24.

Yeſterday we had a ſevere rencontre with the Imperialiſts near to this city. At firſt we were driven back by a very vigorous attack; but ſoon we rallied and advancing in a maſs compelled the enemy to fly before us. Arlon opened its gates; we entered the city, drums beating, colours flying, and there have got poſſeſſion of 8 pieces of cannon, many horſes and a variety of other valuable articles have fallen into our hands.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

It is no longer dubious reſpecting hoſtilities having commenced between Portugal and the Dey of Algiers. The following is another confirmation of the pleaſing event:

Captain Farmer, who arrived at Boſton the 2d inſt. 62 days from Oporto, (Portugal) informs, that three days before he ſailed, a preſs of 500 men was made at Liſbon, to man the fleet, to ſhut up the Algerines in the Mediterranean.

The Algerines in their ſecond cruiſe, did not take a prize. In their firſt they captured ten Americans, and 6 Genoeſe veſſels.

By the arrival, on Saturday, of the ſhip George, Capt. Hunter, from Liverpool, which port ſhe left the 22d of April, we have received London newſpapers of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of April—from which we copy the following:

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

PARIS, April 3.

Danton and the other Deputies.

After the reading of the act of accuſation and the report of Saint-Juſt; Amar, the Public Accuſer requeſted that General Weſtermann ſhould be brought from the Conciergerie, in order to be tried with the Deputies. This requeſt was complied with.

As ſoon as General Weſtermann arrived, the Revolutionary Tribunal proceeded to the examination of evidence againſt him—Cambon, the Deputy, was examinated—His depoſition related entirely to Fabre d' Eglantine, Delaunay d' Angers, and Chabot—He developed the meaſures adopted by the Committee of Five, to ſuppreſs the Finance Companies and to eſtabliſh the credit of Aſſignats, and he diſcloſed the manner in which the three Deputies alluded to, had altered the decree paſſed by the Convention, relative to the Eaſt India Company.

As the Tribunal were on the point of adjourning, Danton aad Philippeaux requeſted leave to communicate freely with their defenders—This requeſt was acceded to.

April 4.

In purſuance of the requiſition of the public accuſer, Lullier, procurer general of the department of Paris, in conſequence of his intimate connection with the Baron de Batz, who has made his eſcape, was ordered to be tried with the Deputies. The Revolutionary Tribunal then proceeded to the examination of witneſſes, but Danton and the other deputies declared that they would anſwer no queſtions, except in the preſence of Roberſpierre, Barrere and Saint-Juſt.

The Preſident of the revolutionary tribunal, and the public accuſer, attempted to induce them to depart from this determination. Their attempts, however, were ineffectual. The tribunal, in conſequence of this event, ſuſpended the trial, and a report was ordered to be preſented to the Convention.

April 5.

The decree paſſed by the Convention, together with the letter received by the Committee of public and general ſafety, from the adminiſtrators of the Police, where read to the deputies.—They perſiſted, however, in the determination not to anſwer interrogatories, unleſs Roberſpierre, Barrere, and St. Juſt, were ſummoned to attend. The conduct of Danton was exceedingly turbulent, and he inveighed in very ſtrong terms againſt the judges.

In conſequence of the mode of conduct adopted by the priſoners, the jury found

DANTON.

Camille Deſmoulin, Lacroix, Phillipeaux, Herault de Sechelles, and Weſtermann, guilty of a conſpiracy againſt the Republic, and

Chabot, Bazire, Fabre d' Eglantine, Julien de Thouloufe, and Delaunay d' Angers, guilty of corrupt practices.—D'Eſpagnac, the two Freys, Dietrichen, and Cuſman, were alſo found guilty, Lullier was acquitted.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Revolutionary Tribunal paſſed ſentence of death upon them, and ordered them to be executed at the expiration of three hours.

PLACE DE LA REVOLUTION.

Evening of the 5th inſt.

At five o'clock the condemned perſons were conveyed in three carts from the Conciergerie to the Place de la Revolution.

In the firſt cart were, Danton, Chabot, Lacroix, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Herault de Sechelles. In the ſecond, Phillippeaux, Delaunay d' Angers, Bazire, and Camille Deſmoulins. In the third Weſtermann and the reſt.

They all behaved with intrepidity, except Lacroix. Danton in particular, who was executed laſt, ſhewed the utmoſt contempt of death.

LINES

Written on the propoſed benefit of Mrs. WHITLOCK, *in the* MOURNING BRIDE,

June 12th, 1794.

FROM Albion's Iſle when genius take its flight,
Its ever ſure on theſe bleſt coaſts to light,
Whether by party or by fancy driven,
Here ſure it finds an ever foſtring Heaven
Here firſt it breathes invigorating air
And learns to do whatever man ſhould dare,
Here among Freemen lifts its manly voice
Fearleſs of ill where all the world rejoice
Here PRIESTLEY finds the reſt he ſought in vain,
And WHITLOCK meets applauding crowds again!
In theſe bleſt ſhades no lords or deſpots ſway
But ſons of Freedom their own laws obey,
Diſtreſs of courſe is to the land unknown
And guardian ſcience marks it for her own;
No ſorrows here obtrude upon the eye,
But ſuch as fancy may perchance ſupply;
Woes ſuch as theſe that penetrate the heart
When WHITLOCK ſtrikes it in fond Zara's part!
Oh long be acting ſuch as hers allow'd,
Its full effect upon th' admiring crowd,
To wealth and peace and plenty let it join,
What e'er can ſoften, meliorate, refine.
Mean while for her ſtill may it ſmooth the way,
That yet remains of variegated day.
Till ſiſters form'd ſuch diff'rent worlds to pleaſe,
Alike ſhall charm on either ſide the ſeas;
Of jarring nations, form the mutual care,
And WHITLOCK here ſucceed as SIDDONS there!

S.

The American Daily Advertiſer of this morning ſays, "We hear from reſpectable authority, that Col. Simcoe has returned to Niagara."—It is reported that Gov. Simcoe has publiſhed a declaration to the Indians, informing them that there is peace between Great Britain and the United States; and adviſes them to purſue a pacific line of conduct—Time will aſcertain the truth of theſe reports.

From a Boſton paper.

We hear that the celebrated GENET, and the preſent French Miniſter are now on the moſt friendly terms.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		days
Brig Newton, Decoſta,	St. Croix,	20
Active, Welſh,	Charleſton,	10
Schr. L'Gonſalla, De Cruz,	St. Ubes,	52
Betſey, Eldridge,	N. Carolina,	12
Elſey, Walker,	Virginia,	7
Sloop Polly, Migget,	N. Carolina,	16
Sea Flower, Viana,	St. Thomas,	20
Nancy, Denike,	Virginia,	7

Captain Welſh from Charleſton informs, that 19 French privateers were fitted out there. He ſaw a few days ago coming into the Capes, from 25 to 30 ſail, among which the Brig Mercury, Capt. King from St. Croix, which was boarded by an Engliſh ſhip of 16 guns.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Powhatan, Reddick,		Hull
Brig George, Prowſe		Bourdeaux
Noſuingovas, ——,		Madeira
Doam Pavo, Gomez,		St. Ubes
Sch'r Hope, Stanwood,		Wilmington
Fortitude, Jones		——
Hannah, Allen,		George-Town
Lively, Taylor,		Halifax,
(with the Engliſh April mail.		
Sloop Catharine, Coffin,		St. Thomas's
Riſing Sun, Nichols,		Barbadoes
Planter, Carpenter,		Edenton
Brig Sally, Smith,		St. Kitts
Sch'r Waſhington, Raymond,		Antigua
Betſy, Gilbert,		Jamaica
Sally, Howland,		do.
Sarah and Lucretia, White,		Faulkland Iſlands
Sloop Friendſhip, Price,		Jeremie

For Sale or Charter,

The American ſhip
MARGARET,
(Lying at Maſſey's wharf near Cheſnut ſtreet)

HAS made only one voyage; is a ſtaunch well fitted veſſel, and will carry about 3000 barrels, or 14,000 buſhels of grain—Apply to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

June to d

For AMSTERDAM,

The Ship
ABIGAIL,
Gardner Hammond. Maſter.

TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having two thirds of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter on board at Ruſſell's wharf, or the ſubſcriber,

JOHN DONNALDSON.

June 10. d

For St. Croix,
The Brigantine
SCHUYLKILL,

FRANCIS KNOX, Maſter.

LYING at Morton's wharf, and to ſail in a few days. She is a new veſſel, calculated to accommodate paſſengers, and will take ſome freight. For terms of which or paſſage, apply to Captain Knox, or

WHARTON & GREEVES.

June 10 6t

Nicholas Diehl, jun.
Attorney at Law,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he has opened an OFFICE for the ſale and purchaſe of Real Eſtates at No. 19, ſouth Fourth ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive their commands. He alſo draws Deeds, Mortgages, and other Writings.

June 10 tuth&stf

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. WHITLOCK'S NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
JUNE 10.
Will be Preſented,
A TRAGEDY, called the
Mourning Bride.

Manuel,	Mr. Whitlock
Oſmyn,	Mr. Fennell
Gonzalez,	Mr. Green
Garcia,	Mr. Wignell
Heli,	Mr. Cleveland
Perez,	Mr. Francis
Selim,	Mr. Harwood
Alonzo,	Mr. Warrell
Almeria,	Mrs. Morris
Zara,	Mrs Whitlock
Leonora,	Mrs Francis

In Act the firſt,
The Triumphal Entry of Manuel,
and Proceſſion of Zara into Grenada.
End of the Play, The PASSIONS, an Ode, by Collins will be here recited by Mrs Whitlock.
End of the Tragedy,
A Scots Paſtoral Dance,
(Compoſ'd by Mr. Francis) call'd The
CALEDONIAN FROLIC.
In which will be introduced a *Highland Reel*—By Mr. Francis, Miſs Willems, and Mrs De Marque.
To which will be added,
A Comedy in two Acts, called
Three Weeks after Marriage;
OR,
What we muſt all come to.

Sir Charles Racket.	Mr Chalmers
Drugget,	Mr. Bates
Lovelace,	Mr. Morrison
Woodley,	Mr Cleveland
Servant,	Mr. F. Darley
Lady Racket,	Mrs Whitlock
Mrs Drugget,	Mrs Rowſon
Nancy,	Mrs Francis
Dimity,	Mrs Shaw

Tickets to be had of Mrs Whitlock, at No. 1, S. Sixth Street, corner of Minor Street—at the uſual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre. Where places may be taken.

On Friday the Tragedy of JULIA; Or, The ITALIAN LOVER—with Entertainments—For the Benefit of Mr. FINCH.

Mr. and Mrs FRANCIS's Night will be on Monday.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance.

Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Markef ſtreet.

240

Philadelphia, March, 1794.

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3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf

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ARCHITECT AT ANNAPOLIS,

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This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, each to contain upwards of 400 pages, on fine paper of elegant letter preſs: The price to ſubſcribers, in boards, FIVE DOLLARS; TWO and a HALF DOLLARS to be paid on the delivery of the firſt, and TWO and a HALF DOLLARS on the delivery of the ſecond volume. Mr. Clark aſſures the public, that he will literally perform all that he hath ſet forth in theſe propoſals.

Gentlemen inclined to promote this work, by ſubſcribing thereto, are requeſted to write, poſt paid, to Mr. Joſeph Clark, at Annapolis, authoriſing him to annex their names to the ſubſcription liſt.

The Printers in the United States, are ſolicited to give theſe propoſals, occaſionally, a place in their papers.

The following ſection

of the law for eſtabliſhing an Health-Office, &c. paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, is re-publiſhed for the information of all concerned.

Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer, for the port of Philadelphia, No. 21, Key's alley.

June 2, 1794.

Sec. 7. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every maſter or captain of any ſhip or veſſel coming from beyond the ſea (veſſels actually employed in the coaſting trade of the United States excepted) and bound to any port or place within the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, ſhall cauſe his ſhip or veſſel to be brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed in the ſtream of the river Delaware, oppoſite to the health-office on State-iſland aforeſaid, and there to remain until he ſhall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the reſident phyſician, in the manner and upon the terms herein before directed: and if, previouſly to obtaining ſuch certificate or bill of health, any maſter or captain ſhall ſuffer his ſhip or veſſel to approach nearer than the ſaid health-office to the city of Philadelphia, or ſhall land, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed, or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent to be conveyed into this commonwealth, any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize; or if after receiving ſuch certificate or bill of health, he ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the ſame to the health-officer agreeably to the directions of this act, ſuch maſter or captain ſhall forfeit and pay, for each and every ſuch offence, the ſum of five hundred dollars to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed, and the captain or maſter of each and every ſhip or veſſel, as ſoon as the ſame is brought to anchor, or otherwiſe ſtayed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſend a ſafe and commodious boat to bring the reſident phyſician on board of his ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall in like manner convey him back to the health-office after he has concluded his official examination; and while he is making ſuch examination, or in caſe of any ſubſequent examination by the health-officer and conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, each and every part of the ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall preſent to his view each and every perſon on board thereof, and ſhall alſo true and ſatisfactory anſwers make to all ſuch queſtions as the reſident phyſician at the time of examination, or the health officer at the time of delivering the certificate, or bill of health, in the city of Philadelphia, or at the time of examination to be had by the health-officer together, with the conſulting phyſician ſhall aſk relative to the health of any port or place from which the ſhip or veſſel ſailed, or has ſince touched at, the number of perſons on board when the ſhip or veſſel entered on her voyage, the number of perſons that have ſince been landed or taken on board, and when or where reſpectively, what perſons on board, if any have been during the voyage, or ſhall at any time of examination, be infected with any peſtilential or contagious diſeaſe, what perſon belonging to the ſhip or veſſel, if any died during the voyage, and of what diſeaſe, and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the perſons on board with reſpect to their health and diſeaſes; and if any captain or maſter of any ſhip or veſſel ſhall refuſe to expoſe the ſame as aforeſaid to the ſearch and examination of the reſident phyſician, or of the health-officer and conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be; or if, having on board his ſhip or veſſel any ſuch perſon or perſons, he ſhall conceal the ſame, or if in any manner whatſoever he ſhall knowingly deceive or attempt to deceive the proper officers aforeſaid in his anſwers to their official enquiries, ſuch captain or maſter, for each and every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered and appropriated as hereinafter provided and directed; and wherever the reſident phyſician, or conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, ſhall direct any perſon or perſons, or any goods, wares or merchandize to be landed at the health-office, or any ſhip or veſſel to be detained oppoſite thereto, and and there to be ſmoaked, cleanſed and purified, the captain of the ſhip or veſſel ſhall in all reſpects conform to ſuch directions, ſhall at the proper coſt and charge of his employers carry the ſame into effect within ſuch reaſonable time as the reſident phyſician, or conſulting phyſician, as the caſe may be, ſhall allow and preſcribe; and if any maſter or captain ſhall refuſe or neglect to conform to theſe ſaid directions, and to carry the ſame into effect as aforeſaid, according to the reſpective objects thereof, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered and appropriated as is hereinafter provided and directed.

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Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not paralliel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern ſtates, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.